Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I take great objection to the chief Minister's reply. Can the Chief Minister take the law in his own hands and ask any member to get out ? Under what provision of the Constitution is he doing that ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is the right of the Chief Minister to ask any member who does not want to stay in the Mysore State to get out, and it is for that member to get out or remain here.

Sri N. O. SOMAJI.—(*Marathi.*)

Mr. SPEAKER.—He may remain here till the next elections and if he is elected again, he can come back.

ORDERS FOR POOLING ALL THE APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO TECHNICAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE STATE.

*Q.—874. Sri F. H. MOHSIN (Hubli City).—

Will the Government be pleased to State.—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that they have passed orders for pooling all the applications for admission to Technical and Medical Colleges in the State :

(*b*) whether they are aware that this system hits hard on the students of the Karnatak University ;

(*c*) whether they are aware if the representations from various quarters not to pool down all the applications ;

(*d*) the steps they will take to see that sufficient proportion of students from Northern Karnatak get admission to all those Colleges ?

A.—Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health) [on be half of Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—

	Engineering Colleges	*Medical College*
(*a*)	Application for admission to Engineering Colleges have been pooled according to the jurisdiction of the Universtiy to which they are affiliated.	Yes.
(*b*)	No.	No.
(*c*)	Yes.	Yes.
(*d*)	The Chairman of Selection Committee for selection of candidates for admission to the Engineering Colleges in the jurisdictions of the two Universities, have been given the discretion of selection of candidates from the other region, up to 10 per cent of state in the Engineering Colleges in that area.	As all the applications are pooled on the basis of merit, no special consideration could be shown to candidates coming from a particular area.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—How many seats are there for admission to medical colleges ? How many students from the Karnatak University got admission ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—In all there are 525 seats out of which 7 have been reserved for Centre and donation seats. The remaining 518 seats have been kept in the general pool out of which 108 have been given to students from Hyderabad and Bombay Karnatak areas.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Why was a different procedure adopted for admission for Engineering Colleges ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Till last year even for medical colleges admission was university wise because the Karnatak University did not recognise the P.U.C. of the Mysore University, but since last year they have been put on the same footing and a common pool has been formed, so that there may be emotional integrations. In the Engineering Colleges the same procedure is followed, but the Committee is empowered to give 10 per cent of the seats of the university area students.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—For admission to Engineering Colleges there is no general pool, but all applications are pooled only for medical colleges to the detriment of the students of Karnatak University.

Sir K. K. HEGDE.—I do not agree that it is done to the detriment of the Karnatak University students, but I do admit that the procedure followed in engineering colleges is a little different from the prodedure in medical colleges. The reason for that all the 3 medical colleges are Government Colleges and we could have a definite rule for them, but we have to consult each of the engineering college and have its views. That is why as a first step they have allowed the Commeitee to give 10 per cent of the seats to the other University students.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Out of the 150 seats in the Hubli Medial College the Karnatak University students could have got 108 seats, but as a result of this system of admission by general pool they have got only 50 seats.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I will clarify the position. The reasons for bringing all the medical college seats in one general pool are two-fold. One is for emotional integration of the entire State and not to restrict the admission to Karnatak Unevirsity Colleges to Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak students, but to see that students from all parts of the State get admission. Secondly, there was a writ petition filed in the High Court and the High Court decided in favour of having one list for all the medical colleges. For these two reasons we have decided that from this year there should be only one general pool and merit will be the basis for selection subject of course to the provisions of reservation under the Government Order.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Why was this procedure not followed in Engineering Colleges ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We ought to have followed it in Engineering Colleges also, but this point was brought to our notice at a late stage and by that time the admissions had been declared and so we could not do anything. From next year onwards there will be one common procedure for both Engineering Colleges and Medical Colleges.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—How did Government harmonise the requirement of the Government Order reserving seats for Backward Classes and also follow the system of selection by merit ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—There were two pools and between the two lists the Nagan Gowda Committee principle has been followed.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Out of 150 seats available more than 129 seats have gone to the forward community. How do you reconcile this with the application of the G. O. ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The High Court decision was that one list should be formed and selection should be made purely on merit. After this selection by merit, to make up the shortage of the backward communities who could not come up to the required number by merit, we have drawn from the other list. The number of seats reserved was 30, for which 13 students from that community came by merit. After deducting that number the remaining seats were filled by backward community students.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My question is : Is it the idea of the Government that in the name of 'merit' this mischief should be perpetrated. What is merit? Has the Government defined it anywhere. There are candidates who have secured 70 per cent in the backward communities who have not get seats. Does the Government consider that a backward community student getting 70 per cent in the public examinations is not competent to compete for admission to a medical or engineering college. Does the Government think that only those who get the maximum number of books are eligible? Has it come to the notice of Government that this has worked as a serious hardship to the backward communities.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I would like to know from the Hon'ble Member whether he is criticising the Nagan Gowda Committee Report or the procedure laid down by the High Court.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am asking for information. I am not here to criticise or to make any observation. I shall take advantage of another opportunity for that.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Is it permissible for the Minister to ask questions from Members ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will ask the Government to make a statement clarifying the entire position or answer my questions straight,

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—As a result of following the procedure of the High Court, we find we have given Brahmins 129 seats, Lingayats 30 and so on.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Has the Government examined whether the High Court.....

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—I rise to a point of order. All these supplementaries now being put do not arise out of the question now.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would request the Hon'ble Member to read the answer at (*d*). It is stated that all admissions are according to merit. This answer conflicts, according to some Members, with the reservations made for backward communities. Thus does the relevancy of the supplementaries arise.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—The Minister said that the High Court has directed that a certain procedure ought to be followed. I want to know whether the Government examined the position whether the High Court was within its purview to give such directions.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If I know correctly, Government has no authority to examine the decision of the High Court. If at all we want to question the judgement, we have go on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Is it a fact that the remarks of the High Court were only suggestions and not directions.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The suggestions have been carried out.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that there is lot of injustice done to the backward classes by the operation of the directions of the High Court ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That again is a matter of opinion. If any information is there, we will consider and examine.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Has not Government received representations from various quarters that the operation of this order has caused a lot of hardship to the backward communities and having regard to that has Government examined the position whether they can take the order of the High Court in appeal to the Supreme Court.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—As regards the More Backward Communities are concerned, it has affected them to a certain extent because it did not help them. The Less Backward Community people got some seats by merit whereas the More Backward Community people did not get advantage.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that by implementing the suggestions of the High Court 52 per cent of the State have been reserved for the advanced classes.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I would not say so. It may come to that provided the reserved communities come within 48 per cent only.

Sri G. DUGGAPPA.—Are Government aware that in this merit pool, 52 per cent have been knocked away by the forward class ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—48 per cent is the minimum limit. The backward classes may even get 90 per cent under the merit pool.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—The backward classes communities have not been able to compete with the forward classes.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If a student from the backward community gets and the backward communites get seats in higher number as compared to students of advanced communities, the backward communities would be entitled to get those seats. What is reserved is the minimum and not the maximum.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—That means that the seats secured by backward classes in the merit pool would be set off against the reserved list ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is in accordance with the decision of the High Court. If 14 per cent is reserved for a community, that community is entitled to get 14 per cent in the minimum. If they do not get more than 14 per cent, the G.O. cannot help.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that the minimum that is reserved has operated as a maximum for the backward classes ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—That is not correct. Backward classes can get more seats in the merit pool.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—If not, will Government be pleased to give us all the figures and show that the backward classes have been able to get more than the minimum reserved.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—If a separate question is put, I will answer.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Is it not a fact that this disparity in allotment of seats in percentages, is mainly due to therevision of the Nagan Gowda Committee Report by the addition of more commuinties to the backward classes without increasing concomitantly the percentage of reservations for backward classes ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Probably the Hon'ble Member is suggesting that the reservation has to be in proportion to the population of the communities. That is not the intention of Government. The minimum reserved for backward classes is 30 per cent.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Has it come to the notice of Government that a backward class student getting in the merit pool is taken into consideration in the backward classes pool also.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The backward classes are competent to compete with any student in the advanced community. If 14 per cent is reserved and if they want to take advantage of both competing in the open pool

(Sri B. D. JATTI)

and also taking advantage of the reserved pool, that is, 14 *plus* 14, that would not be allowed. The reservation is only to the extent of 14 per cent in the minimum.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—As the curriculam that is followed in both the Universities and as the standard of education in both the Universities differ, will it not mean that pooling all the applications would cause hardship to a particular area ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—That is a matter of opinion. The results of the two Universities are as follows : P.U.C. : In respect of the Mysore University, the number that appeared is 7,575 and the number that passed ; 1,889 ; 34 per cent of pass. In regard to the Karnatak University, the number that appeared : 2,050 and the number that passed : 688 ; 24 per cent of pass.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND LIFE CAUSED DUE TO SUDDEN RELEASE OF FLOOD IN KRISHNARAJASAGAR ON 2ND JULY 1961.

*Q.—887. Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Mysore).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the level of Krishnarajasagar on 30th June 196 , 1st and 2nd July 1961 ;

(*b*) what was the inflow into the lake on the above dates ;

(*c*) the rainfall in the catchment area of the Cauvery; Hemavathi, and Laxmanathirtha on the above dates ;

(*d*) the quantity of water that was impounded at K. R. Sagar and how the flood control measures were planned ;

(*e*) at what time on the 2nd morning of July 1961 the impounding was stopped and the floods were released and the quantity of water that was so discharged ;

(*f*) whether the people on the banks of the river Cauvery below Krishnarajasagar had been alerted about the impending floods ;

(*g*) whether it has come to their notice that the sudden release of floods in Krishnarajasagar on the morning of 2nd July 1961 caused lot of damage to property and life ;

(*h*) the extent of damage to property and how many persons and cattle have been carried away by floods;

(*i*) the relief measures extended to the sufferers ?